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There would be no surer way to destroy discipline in the State's penal institutions than for the courts to consider the claims upon the ground that they are their own compliance possible reason why the officers of any prison should not be willing to give any convict credit for good conduct.

when expressed in the freedom be cause for complaint. The time, the place and the audience make all Still, it is well to look about will betray a confidence

It seems scarcely possible that a landpurchase bill which is approved by th Irish leaders can be acceptable to the co servative British people who must pay the part of the cost. It is the mos momentous measure that has been present ed to the British Parliament since the passage of Gladstone's home rule bill turned the House of Lords against the Commons and sent the Liberals to a defeat fron lish peace between Great Britain and Irecost involved in the terms of the bill not too great if its object can be made

It is reported that several States are inin regard to carrying into effect retary of war will have the National Guard inspected this fall by regular army officers. This organization embraces 2,000 companies located in 1,200 places. But, while such an inspection involves much work, it will afford the War Department a full knowledge of what is needed. The National Guard in States is given until 1908 to adopt "the orcanization, armament and discipline" reon why the National Guard should delay the matter unless in any States if should federal assistance.

that the friends of the postal officials who are asserted to have been found in wrongdoing are appealing to President Roosevelt to save them from exposure and punishment discloses the fact that the very dull season in newsgathering and gossiping has reached that acute stage where the silly and irresponsible season begins. Whatever shortcomings of President Roosevelt, shielding law-breakers is not one of them. Equally absurd is the statement vexed because the postal scandal has got ing well-known men should be prepared by persons sufficiently skillful to recognize the characteristics of the men to whom it is to be attached.

Massachusetts, having completed its tenth year of highway building, has 415 miles of first-class roads, which have cost the State \$5,000,000, the State expenditure being \$500,000 a year. With this amount about fifty miles of good road is built in a year, and that which had been built kept in repair. It was found that even good roads wear out, and it is necessary to expend a considerable amount in repairs. Good roads at \$10,-000 a mile are expensive and slow. They may connect the larger towns, but they do nothing for the sparsely settled portions, where good roads are most needed. To the end that the rural towns may assist in the work, the plan of improving country reads with gravel and like material has been tried. This probably gives a road a very little better than our gravel roads in In diana. The lamentable truth is that a first-class, durable roadway at a moderate

On May 22 and 23 the commonwealth of this will hold high festival in celebration

sort is cause for surprise, and also for could have made a serious season for Ohio, the United States and other parts of the exposition. The country is under obligahave honor in abundance.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS WORK. The Republican city convention on Saturday was orderly to an unusual degree, and its action was marked by earnestness inations are concerned, was clearly foreshadowed by the vote at the primaries, and structions from the primaries the conventhe good results accomplished or in course the administration came into power under ipal as well as in national affairs.

strong claims for party support. Mayor | whose independence the United States had Bookwalter has achieved the unusual dis- already recognized, including Mexico, Co-

I came into this convention a Republican. shall go out of this convention a Repub-Had the result of your deliberations lican. different-had another than myself been your choice for the high office to which I have been named-I should still have gone from this hall a Republican, as earnestly desiring and as ready to work for party success as I stand at this hour.

That is the spirit that makes political parties strong and successful. The Journal, too, is a Republican paper and supports Republican principles and nominees. The opinions of Admiral Dewey regard- From a party point of view every man on the ticket is entitled to the cordial support of all Republicans. The dissatisfaction that than with the ticket itself, or any individual was dissatisfaction with the administration programme before the convention was held, and much of it survives. But the dissatisfaction was mainly with the methods of the committee and what was understood to be the administration programme. The protest of a considerable number of Republicans was against what was regarded as the 'snap judgment" methods of the committee. It was against the extremely early convention. If the committee had yielded to the request for a postponement of the convention two months, the result, as far as the the same and the ground of protest would have been removed. The Journal was of party laws, yet it was done in such a way

as to occasion a protest from that class be disregarded in party management. It the action which places them in this posi-

AS TO COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

tion was unfortunate and unwise

the Philippines to assume command there will visit Egypt, Singapore, the Straits Setas to the methods of other powers in the employment of native forces in their col-The statement in a Washington dispatch | onial possessions, especially with reference to the manner and extent of utilizing of conjunction with the regulars. There is only the United States can learn anything of value. That is Great Britain, and it doubtful if she could teach us anything Our experience with territories has been training school for the government of cola mixed commissional and local government in the Philippines that has accomplished surprising results. General Wood's record in Cuba, where he erected a repub lican government on the ruins of a mon archical one, shows that he is qualified to form it may assume. France and Germany are not successful colonizing countries, and have developed very little statesmanship in the government of colonies. They are hidebound in their methods, and they govern their colonies on the principle of the greatest possible profit to the ruling country, which generally results in least possible profit and the greatest possible dissatisfaction. The distinctive feature of British colonial government is flexibility, or adaptability to circumstances. Great Britain has different colonial governments and administrative methods for different peoples and conditions. None these governments has ever succeeded accomplishing a hundredth part as much with a new and strange people in the same length of time as the United States has

> General Wood is instructed to make particular inquiry as to the methods of other powers in employing native forces in their colonial possessions. It is doubtful if the constabulary method pursued by the United States in the Philippines can be improved upon. Even before the insurrection was suppressed native troops under American officers rendered good service, and since

wonderfully successful. As President gratitude. If its people had wished, they Roosevelt said in his last annual message: "No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more world by insisting that the occasion should | signal manner than the policy of holding be celebrated by an industrial and historic | the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, and above all the triumph of our laws and tion to Chillicothe for its display of good principles, has come sooner than we had sense in this matter. If its celebration shall any right to expect." After investigating be faithfully commemorative of the achieve- | the colonial methods of other governments, ments of the great State of Ohio it will | General Wood will probably conclude that the United States cannot learn anything

A comunication from Gen. John P. Haw-

kins, published in this issue of the Journal, presents a new view of the operation of and enthusiasm. The result, as far as nom- | the so-called Monroe doctrine. The writer's condemnation of the people and governments of South America seems rather more we insist on the Monroe doctrine the tion adhered strictly to party usage and worse it will be for the progress and civilimethods. The platform adopted is an ex- | zation of the entire western hemisphere." cellent one on which to make a municipal The republican governments of South campaign. It is entirely free from claptrap, America are not all alike failures, and and presents an admirable summary of some of the states are making very satisfactory progress. It is true, as General of accomplishment by the present admin- Hawkins says, that the United States ought istration. The public will not forget that | not to desire possession of any of that country, and there is no reason to believe trying circumstances after several years it does. But we fail to see how insistence of Democratic misrule, and that it had to on the Monroe doctrine can be detrimental begin its promised improvements and re- to the progress of civilization of the enforms with an empty treasury. For having | tire western hemisphere or to any part of accomplished as much as it has in less than | it. The doctrine was intended to prevent two years and paved the way for still fur- territorial aggression by any European ther and more important achievements, it power on this hemisphere, and it is bedeserves the credit that belongs to valuable lieved the extension of the monarchical results accomplished under difficulties. The system to any part of this continent is as platform does not claim any too much for little to be desired now as it was in 1823, Republican policies and methods in munic- when the Monroe doctrine was declared. The doctrine did not relate to existing The ticket, having been nominated by a colonies or dependencies of any European ple. delegate convention in the regular way, has power at that time, but only to states tinction in the Republican party of being | lombia, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil and nominated a third time for mayor, and the others. Foreigners may come as emigrants manner of his nomination shows that he from any European country to any part of has a large personal following. In begin- | the continent, as they are coming in conning his speech accepting the nomination | siderable numbers to some of the South American states. That does not contravene the Monroe doctrine. Let them come and grow up with the country, but let their governments keep hands off.

It appears that the real object of the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Charles Terry, a convict in the Indiana Reformatory, is to attack and, if possible, invalidate the indeterminate sentence law. As the Supreme Court has already held the law constitutional it is not likely to reverse itself. The Reformatory officials say that Terry showed a mean disposition and gave trouble from the time of his imprisonment, that he was never punished cause, and then not severely, Speaking of the solitary confinement of convicts who break the rules, Superintendent Byers, a humane man, says:

Once a day the physician makes a round of the solitary department, and if the men n confinement need attention they get it A keeper is always within a few feet of the cells, and can be communicated with or watch what is going on. The solitary cell originated at Joliet, and is intende more to make a man remain on his feet to give him severe punishment. Every penal institution has men by the scores confined in them that would want nothing etter than solitary confinement, where they could lie down and take it easy. If such solitary cells existed they would be filled at all times, and more would have to My ideal solitary is one into which God's sunshine can come with all its power directly from above, but with every other means of light shut out, but we are not so equipped here that such cells can be used Every man that goes into the solitary can get good, wholesome air and plenty of ight as long as he keeps still, but the minute he does not the door will be closed upon him, and he will spend his time in pitch darkness. It is impossible to run an nstitution of this kind without some method of punishment, and those interested in prison reform believe the solitary cell method to be the least harmful and the most effective of any that has so far been intro-The cat is never applied in this

Every time one reads of a revolution in San Domingo, which is every few weeks, when President, to annex the island to the United States. The silent man did all h could to put the island where it would have a continual reign of peace, and his plan was that of a statesman. If that annexation had taken place thirty years ago, San run back to that period recall with indignation the vicious assaults made upon the motives of General Grant when he was urging the Senate to ratify the treaty. The two senators who led in those assaults were hree other senators were venomous, but those were the two men of ability. Time has vindicated the statesmanship of the silent man of Appomattox. What it has lone for his foes of that period his admirers are content to leave to the verdict of the students of history.

The servant girls of Pittsburg have formed a union. As they are now being paid all the way from \$3 to \$7 a week, they are not especially dissatisfied with their wages, though they may decide to fix a uniform scale, but they do want more privileges. They will demand that the hours of labor be restricted, that they be allowed more days out, and, above all, that a part of the house be set aside in which to entertain their friends. This last specification will cause the most alarm to unhappy householders. Occupants of flats and small houses will ask themselves in despair how they can set aside any rooms for the reception of the cook's guests, but if they do not solve the problem they may find themselves without cooks. Even larger mansions are often so filled by members of the family that special accommodation for the policemen and other callers upon the cannot easily be provided, and troubles are likely to follow in that quarter also. The servant girls' union organized in Chicago last year went to pieces, but if that in Pittsburg is more persistent the people of that city are in for an unhappy The solution of the problem there elsewhere seems to lie either in the 'lady of the house" being her own cook of commercial enterprises which will supply households with hot dinners according to order. Plainly, the domestic life is in a state of evolution, but what will be the outcome is yet a mystery.

Those who have had anything to do with Major Kreitenstein, who has resigned the custodianship of the Statehouse grounds, will remember him as an official so courteous as to attract attention and as one who performed his duties with rare

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., woman advocates an extension of the curfew law, making it apply to men. She wants an ordinance passed providing that husbands shall be home by midnight, and punishing those who stay out later. Unless the Council is bold a national or world's fair of some ippines has been original statesmanlike and composed of hopeless bachelors, she will labor, which we have referred to as

scribed as one of the most prominent and influential ladies of the Pennsylvania city. But just think what women might do if they were themselves members of city

THE HUMORISTS.

No Comfort.

When men gits rich dey gotter wear Stiff shirts an' cuffs an' collars; I wouldn' be no militonaire

Fur fifty thousand dollars. -Philadelphia Press.

Tripmph. New York Sun. Wagner had just given the first rehearsal of Die Gotterdammerung."

"It's fine!" cried his friends, enthusiastically; "the best college yell we ever heard!" Flattered by their criticism, the great composer

knew that he had at last reached his ideal.

New York Weekly. Binks-My stars! I heard that you had died of heart failure while orunk. Winks-That's a mean, miserable, malicious

A Slander.

"Then you were not drunk?" "I didn't die of heart failure."

Irony. Chicago Tribune. "Joslah," sald Mrs. Chugwater, looking up from her paper again, "what is a 'steel plant?" " "You've heard of wire grass, haven't you?" said Mr. Chugwater.

"Yes." "Well, that's !t."

Abstemious.

Philadelphia Press. Graphter-I made a resolution about drinking luring Lent. Ascum-You don't really mean to say you've

Graphter-No, but I've determined to deny myself the pleasure of buying drinks for other peo-

Professional Criticism.

"But," sneers the tattooed lady, "the contortionist is such a piece of vanity!" "I have never noticed it," argues the wild man. 'He always seemed to me to be a perfectly modest, unassuming fellow." "Unassuming!" exclaimed the tottooed lady.

No Hope for Him. "Have you," he asked anxiously, "given up

candy for Lent?" "No." she answered. "I suppose, however," he suggested, "that you

ave given up the theater?" "No," she answered. He sighed deeply.

"Alas!" he said, "my plan for saving up a litle money is sadly disarranged."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Disadvantages That Would Flow from Its Literal Observance.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is popularly called the Monroe docrine would be better named the Monroe declaration. It was contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in 1823, at a time when it was apprehended that there was an intention on the part of the "holy alliance" to interfere in Spanish-America in behalf of Spain, then contending with insurrections that had been prolonged through a period of many years, and it was hoped and expected by our statesmen that when the insurgents should overcome the resistance of Spain there would be established in the states of South America stable governments, republican in fact as well as in form or name, that would insure the liberties of their people and educate and elevate them out of their low condition, the latter being attributed to the oppressive administration of the Spanish

Very naturally our people sympathized with them, for the word liberty has a sound to conjure with, and we had not then clearly drawn the line between liberty and independence, but subsequent history shown that the struggle with Spain was for independence, with "liberty" out, for there exists there as little of the latter as when Spain had full dominion. except the liberty of insurrection, which they enjoy in full measure, and for eighty years past pronunciamento has been a good paying business for the politicians in those meral South American governments. and here it may be questioned whether that deserves to be called a government, as usually understood among civilized na-tions, which has no foundation for its authority except that which is based on the fitful ebullitions of an ignorant and capri-

Those republics (?) have been a disap pointment and a shame to us from the time of the dictator Bolivar to the present moment, and there are no forces at work among them that promise any betterment in the future; on the contrary, the eruptive elements appear to multiply and gain in strength, and, like their own volcanoes, may at any time break forth without warning and without cause, except the personal cause of the man who may work up a revolt and profane the sentiments of liberty and patriotism in a blatherskite pro-

It is sometimes said that a people is det has, and there is much truth in the sayalways have had is certainly a bad one, and the people are not competent to maintain anything better. Racial characteristics (if it is permitted to use the term race as applicable to a loose conglomerate of Spanish, Indian, negro, mulatto, Mestizo, Sambo, Gaucho and all the other disreputable O's that may pertain to the vocabulary descriptive of promiscuous mixtures seem to doom them in the future to the same anarchy that has prevalled in their past history, and it may be-

come worse When Simon Bolivar was at the head of the South American insurrection his most successful enterprises were at the period when about one-third of his army was foreign legion, principally English. It would seem that this legion was largely instrumental in the success of the insurgents and the establishment of their government. Besides this legion, Bolivar had the assistance of French, German and Polish officers. And now, though more than eighty years have elapsed since then, it would be well to recall the fact and conwhether the foreigner is not still needful for the salvation of that country. and that legions of foreign emigrants, with their superior civilization, should be encouraged to go there and hange in the present wretched conditions. But the emigrant who now goes to that country has but little guarantee for the safety of his life or the security of his property. His only protection in an exremity must be in an appeal to the power of his native country to defend him against injustice, and here comes in the Monroe doctrine as a cleg to interference in his benalf, and in such a case the "doctrine" makes us a confederate in savage and lespotic authority. We ought to be able to have a better standing than that. The people of the United States ought not to desire possession of any of that country We are now trying a limited copartnership with certain hybrid, copper-colored peoples beyond our borders, and have many advanced outposts far away from us, which, in case of war, would be, as it were, within the enemy's lines; we would have great difficulty to retain them, and there are many chances that we would lose some of Let us not increase the number of these outposts. Some among us take great satisfaction

in the thought that we are going to educate and elevate these copartners of ours, and even foolishly talk of some day taking them into a closer connection and making them full citizens of our Union to help us make our laws, forgetting what we all learned at school to write in our copy books: Evil communications corrupt good man-

As for the people of South America or the governments thereof, the less we are brought into political or other alliance with them the better for us, and the more we insist on the Monroe declaration the worse it will be for the progress and civilization of the entire western hemisphere. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

Indianapolis, March 28, Symptoms of Strikes.

Boston Herald. the people employed in various kinds of

hardly get the measure, though she is de- | the air about us, are coming nearer to an apparent climax. The success of the coal strikers has probably accelerated these other movements; at all events, there is increased prospects of the claims made being brought to a head. But we feel confident that it is no more for the interest of those who seek increased wages than of those who are asked to accord them to be precipitate in their action on the subject. Both sides may well look ahead in the matter, and bear in mind that, though the general business of the land is extraordinarily prosperous now, it is not safe to count upon this state of affairs as assured to be of constant continuance. Business has always had its revulsions, and it is not likely to be exempt from them in the future. Also, it is to be borne in mind that the most costly way of settling labor difficulties is by a strike, and, remembering this, that it behooves both parties to take the utmost pains to settle their difficulties

GEN. LEE AND HIS STATE.

without the resort to striking having been

He Was in Arms Against the Union Before Secession Was Ratified.

had, if that is possible.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: A statue of Robert E. Lee in the Capitol of the Nation he sought to destroy would be a very inappropriate thing, to say the least. Lee was an original secessionist, the large number of slaves he obtained by his marriage with Miss Custis being an incentive to wish Virginia to become a member of the Confederacy, especially as the Confederate Congress passed an act prohibiting the importation of negroes from States outside the Confederacy. This act had such an effect on the Virginia convention, then in session at Richmond, that whereas on April 4, 1861, they rejected secession by a vote of 89 to 45, on April 17 (after the fall of Fort Sumter) they passed the secession ordinance by a vote of 88 to the people on May 23, and ex-Senator Mason said, in a letter to the Winchester Vir- of his cavils, naturally, are of less imporginian of May 16: "If this ordinance be tance than others. But none can be fairrejected by the people, the State of Virginia | ly said to be so minute as not to be worth will remain in the Union," and this was the well-defined belief of all the leading men, so every effort was to be made to carry the election of May 23.

Robert E. Lee resigned as lieutenant colonel of the Second United States Cavalry April 18, next day after the convention passed the secession ordinance, but over a nonth before the people voted for the State to secede. After the ordinance was passed on April 17 it was kept secret until the 25th, but Lee, through Governor Letcher and the with the school histories of the civil war other conspirators, knew that the ordinance | in the United States. It is not, to be sure, | had passed. The Norfolk Herald of April | with the spirit of any of the school hisof Virginia, who lately resigned, is bom-barding Washington from Arlington Heights. If so, it will account for his not having arrived here to take command, as was expected." [The navy yard was captured on the 20th.] Ex-Senator Mason, above quoted, said

further: "After the ordinance of secession a treaty or 'military league' was formed by the convention in the name of the people of Virginia, with the Confederate States of the South, by which the latter were bound to march to the aid of our State against the Federal government; and we have now in Virginia, at Harper's Ferry and at Norfolk, in the face of ommon foe several thousands of the gallant sons of the South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Mississipp On May 8, Robert E. Lee, made a briga-dier general of the C. S. A., was placed in command of all these troops as well as the Virginia militia called into service. Now, ex-Senator Mason, in concluding his letter uoted above, said: "Treason against the

United States consists as well in adhering to its enemies and giving them aid as in levying war." He was notifying Lee and commanded those Southern troops, who had proclaimed themselves enemies to the United States, that they United States, and it was therefore to their interest that Virginia should secede and the Confederacy be established. Lee disposed his troops so well on May 23 that his State was forced to give a vote of 125,950 for secession to 20,373 for mainly in West Virginia, and then many counties were thrown out. The Louisville Journal of June 1, 1861, said: "The vote of Virginia last week on the question of secession was a perfect mockery. The State was full of troops from other States of the Confederacy, while all the Virginia secessionists, banded in military companies (and all under command of Gen. R. E. Lee), were scattered in various places to overawe the friends of Union or drive them from the tion to other acts of usurpation, provided that the polls should be opened in all the military encampments, besides the ordinary places. * * * No voted

against secession on Thursday last but at the peril of being lynched or arrested as an incendiary dangerous to the State.' With these facts before us we see that Lee took up arms in command of Confederate troops before his State seceded; we also see that he was used to influence the elections in his State against the Union. He was a trusted aid of General Scott before he resigned from the United States army at the request of Governor Letcher. so faithfully did he carry out that worthy's plans that when his campaign in West Virginia, in September, 1861, against an inferior number of Indiana and Ohio troops, proved a failure, Letcher stood by him with all the influence of the State and saved him from the threatened disgrace contemplated by the Confederate War De-

partment at Richmond. According to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution rebellion is a crime, but it provides a means for pardon. All the rebel soldiers were pardoned by an amnesty proclamation of the President, and sumed their citizenship on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Other classes had to apply to Congress for amnesty before they could again become citizens. To this latter class General Lee belonged, but I cannot say that he ever had serving of just the sort of government that his disabilities removed and became a citizen of the United States again. I would

Late Adjutant Seventeenth Indiana Vols. Stevensburg, Va., March 27.

Two Distinguished Visitors.

Washington Star. The two most famous of living trans-

atlantic soldiers will visit the United States year. Count Von Waldersee comes his wife, who is American-born. Lord Roberts will arrive later and in time to witness the yacht races for the cup. Both commanders will find acquaintances and admirers here in the line of their profession, and their reception will be wherever they go. They will probably find something in the country to interest them. and a little to instruct. Both are active men of their years, and of the kind that study as long as they live. It seems unlikely, however-and probably both rejoice in the fact-that they will ever have occasion to draw their swords again

Succeeds Julian Ralph. New York Letter in Chicago Post. Miss Elsie Reasoner has been appointed Eastern press representative of the St Louis exposition in place of the late Julian Ralph. Originally Miss Reasoner was Mr Ralph's assistant. She is a native of Leavenworth, Kan., and her father is a retired newspaper editor. During the Spanish-American war Miss Reasoner wrote special articles for the Chicago papers, particularly regarding the work of the Red Cross Society. She was also for two years Paris correspondent of the London Globe. She attended the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina as a correspondent and was press representative of the Transmississippi Exthe American committee

Theodore, Take Care of Yourself. Harper's Weekly.

It is to be hoped that the President will have a pleasant trip and a good time, and that his accompanying throat specialist will have little or nothing to do. It is especially to be hoped that no trolley car accident will occur, and that if the President should be slightly hurt he will recall the anxiety of the people when his leg was operated upon at Indianapolis and try to spare the country any new bulletins. Mr. Roosevelt owes country a good deal, and one of the smallest payments he can make on account is a little consideration of its feelings. It has suffered of late quite enough from shocks, so that Mr. Roosevelt ought to be

Mr. Bryan's Crowning Joy.

that he wants to be.

Milwaukee Sentinel Mr. Cleveland is sixty-six years of age and Mr. Bryan forty-three. So the colone may reasonably look forward to the crown ng joy of writing Mr. Cleveland's obltuary

more careful of himself than we all know

FALSE HISTORY.

Comments on Gen. Boynton's Criticisms of Civil War Text-Books.

New York Times.

pole is perhaps almost too musty for quotation, the story of how, when his daughter attempted to beguile his illness, and asked what she should read to him, he made answer. "Anything but history. That I know how it was told to care to be told about that which he had not helped to make. The most modern instance of the wise

saw of Walpole has been furnished by the veteran General Boynton. As was set forth in last Sunday's New York Times, he has taken up a dozen recent and popular school histories and gone through them to find errors in their accounts of the civil war. We may expect the criticised historians to come "tumbling after" with justifications and excuses, or with prayers for a "sus-pension of opinion" until they can find their justifications. But to the reader who is not an expert in the subject it now seems that, as to a considerable number of these works, the critic has done much to invalidate their authority and to put the readers of them on

General Boynton's field is not very wide, and there is therefore the more reason to oughly. The civil war is indeed his general subject. But it is the civil war in the West that he has made his particular subject, and upon which he is principally recognized as an authority. Not indeed by everybody concerned. General Sherman, for instance, used to deny publicly and with vehemence that he was an authority at all upon that at first, but in recent years it has been part of history which the general himself had had to do with making. But the war in the West is naturally less known in the East than the war in the East, than the history of the four years' conflict of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia. It is in the history of the war in the West, accordingly, as it is told This ordinance had to be submitted to by the school histories, that General Boynton has been able to pick most flaws. Some making. And some are important enough quite to discredit the works against which they are directed.

Englishmen complain that the historical food on which the American youth are nurtured is calculated to bring them up in unjust hatred of the mother country. There was, and there is still, some reason for this complaint, though the school histories of the revolutionary war have grown increasingly mild with the generations. So Boynton has a quarrel, but only with the letter. But it is very undesirable that there should be anything to quarrel with on either score in the histories from which the rising generation, North and South, derives its notions about the civil war. However important it may be to maintain a good understanding between the United States and the United Kingdom, it is much more important to have a good among the people of the Several battlefields of the civil war have been thoroughly, accurately and under the "monumented" survivors of both sides. Would it not possible to secure the same results by somewhat similar means in the writing of school histories, so that the accounts authorized to be studied in Massachusetts should be equally acceptable in South Carolina! is that only a beautiful dream, not to realized until the last of the cantankerous veterans on either side shall have passed

FOR A CONTENTED IRELAND.

Events Are Moving Steadily Toward the Desired Result.

Hartford Courant. Mr. Gladstone tried to do it, as everybody knows. At one time it seemed more than possible that he might succeed. Mr. Parnell, in a memorably eloquent speech in the House of Commons, said it was for him a very solemn as well as joyful thing to see peace descending upon the two neighpeoples after so many centuries of frightened away for the time being by the sudden, lamentable dissension of the English and Irish leaders, and its party-disrupting sequels. Gladstone died a disappointed man, and Parnell a heart-broken man. Yet their labors were not wholly in vain. Under the operation of the Irish land act and

come farm owners. It's an old story in English politics that the Tories (now called Conservatives) catch Whigs (now called Liberals) bathing, and steal their clothes. The party of impatience and initiative devises a policy and breaks the way for it; the other party then calmly appropriates the policy. stone labored for years to democratize the British electorate: Disraeli, at the psychoogical moment, democratized it. The hisis repeating itself before our eyes. The Liberals have been toiling and tugging for years at that ancient root of bitterness Irish landlordism. Now Mr. Balfour and colleagues step forward blithely to eradicate it. Their scheme-apparently a well thought out and workable des a free grant of \$60,000,000 at the start off, and subsequent loans of government money on easy terms (to Irish tenants wishing to buy their holdings) that may

aggregate eight times that amount. It is a great measure of constructive statesmanship, making for good will and The Conservatives have already pleased the Roman Catholic majority in reland with their education bill. Behind observers think they can descry not only an Irish Catholic university bill, but an Irish local self-government bill. Very likely they are right. Joseph Chamberlain is an excouncils He fought Gladstone's Dublin Parliament scheme with all his might, but he has thought for twenty years and more that Ireland must have local self-govern-

When You Go to Havann.

Washington Post. "I want to advise Americans who go to Havana to be on their guard as to the customs of the natives in regard to eating," said Mr. John M. Richmond, of Providence, "It took me some days and some extra cash to catch on to the Havana hotel system, which is radically different from what we are used to in the States. At the best hotel in the city I learned at the start that my living, including room, would be \$5 a day, which seemed reasonable enough. At 9 o'clock in the morning I sought the dining room prepared for a hearty meal. There was nothing but a roll, a cup of coffee and a few oranges. At my complaint of this meager fare the waiter said I could get ham and eggs if I chose, but they would cost extra. This was the first I knew that the Cubans imitated the Parisians as to their mode of living. They wait until about noon for the substantial breakfast that we consider indispensable in this country three

Might Be of Local Service.

New York Tribune. All the tramway car vestibules of Denver

or four hours earlier."

are to be fitted with mirrors as fast as they can be placed upon the cars. This ing into the beauty culture fad. The mirrors, which are of heavy plate glass, inclosed in solid castiron frames, are hung out at one side of the vestibule at just such position at Omaha in 1898. She also visited an angle that without turning his head the Paris fair as press correspondent of the motorman can see exactly the condition of affairs on the steps. He can thus watch the rear platform, and there will be less danger of the car being accidentally started up again while a passenger is getting on or off.

Mexican Progress in Temperance. Hartford Courant.

A year ago last month the Legislature of Yucatan forbade by law the sale of liquor after 9 o'clock at night, or on Sunday afternoons, anywhere in the state outside Merida, the capital city. Last December the law was extended to Merida. One of the city liquor sellers, a foreigner, went into the courts, invoking the clause of the Mexican constitution that forbids the imposing of restrictions upon honest, lawful trade The federal district judge decided against im, upholding the constitutionality of the Yucatan statute, and now the Suprem Court of Mexico has sustained the de-

A Loafer from Choice.

illwaukee Free Press. Tillman couldn't keep it up. He made

a judicial consideration of the negro question that it was a surprise to the entire country. On the strength of the reputation that this speech made for him he is being invited to lecture in many Northern cities, and it is a mistake that some means is not taken to choke him off. He is doing the South greater harm than all of the agi-The saying attributed to Sir Robert Wal- tators of the North-threatening, bullying and blackguarding as he does. At Detroit a night or two ago he threatened that "if meaning the people of the North, "persist in trying to subject us to domination by the blacks" it will mean that more blood will flow that was shed in the civil war! He declared that "you," meaning is lies." He had made too much and seen | the people of the North, "butchered the Indians and shut out the Chinamen," then referred to Sherman's army as bummers and chicken thieves. The trouble with Tillman is that he is a loafer and blackguard from choice. He knows how to

A MARVELOUS CITY.

be decent. He has demonstrated that.

Pittsburg a Striking Illustration of American Progress.

Leslie's Weekly. If any American is in a pessimistic frame of mind regarding his country and its possibilities let him take a glance at Pittsburg and he will find relief. Laid out by Colonel John Campbell in 1764 on the site of Fort Duquesne, it was then on the remotest suppose that he has gone over it very thor- | verge of the frontier, in a territory which had just been won from the French in the conflict known in American history as the French and Indian war, which was the new world's extension of the old world's seven years' war. Naturally its growth was slow

rapid. Its population of 1,500 in the year

1800 was 7,000 in 1820, 21,000 in 1840, 49,000 in

1860, 156,000 in 1880 and 321,000 in 1900, a gain

of 35 per cent. in the last decade. But Pittsburg is a larger community than these figures would indicate. If Allegheny and its other suburbs were annexed-and a movement of this sort is under way at the present time-the population would be more than doubled. Pittsburg would then be ahead of Baltimore, Boston and St. Louis, and be the fourth city in the United States in inhabitants. The towns which are sought to be annexed belong to the same business and social community as Pittsburg. Local opposition cannot long prevent their union. In business activity Pittsburg holds a larger place among American cities than it does in population. In the amount of its capital, \$193,000,000, invested in manufactures. Pittsburg stood fourth on the list of American cities in 1900, being led by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia only, jumping from the sixth place in 1890, a gain in Pittsburg's manufactured products in 1900 was \$203,000,000, an increase of 60 per cent, in ten years. There are thirty-seven States of the forty-five which, in gross

value of products of manufacture, are each surpassed by that of Pittsburg. Pittsburg holds the first rank among American cities in iron and steel articles and in general foundry and machine shop products. Everything under the sun which s fashioned from iron and steel is made in Pittsburg. As indicated in the percentage of its growth between 1890 and 1900, that city's expansion in its activities is in a higher ratio at this moment than ever before in all its history. Nearness to the Connellsville coke, the increased use of bituminous coal as compared with anthracite, and the new facilities for access to Lake Superior ore, have shifted the center of iron and steel manufacture in Pennsylvania from the eastern to the western section of that State, and located it in the Pittsburg district. Pittsburg has been assisted vastly, too, in its manufacturing expansion by the abundance of natural gas

and petroleum in its vicinity. In enterprise and foresight Pittsburg has always been in the front rank of American cities. At its docks in 1811 was launched the first steamboat (financed by Robert R. Livingston, Fulton's patron, and built by Nich-Roosevelt, the President's granduncle), the New Orleans, which ever appeared west of the Alleghenies. Its posinavigable waters on the eastern traction which has brought many of the great trunk lines and their feeders to that point have given Pittsburg ready access by river or rail, or both, to every point in the

THEY HAVE THE MONEY.

United States.

Operators Have More than Made the Increase in Miners' Wages.

It is not surprising that the anthracite roads have been able to set aside sufficient its supplements 70,000 farm leasers have bemoney each month since the coal strike ended to pay the back wages which have been awarded to the employes by the commission. The strike ended in October, and in that month there was shipped from the anthracite mines a little over 1,276,000 tons, sider the mines as beginning their operation in November. In November the shipthey exceeded 5,000,000 tons. In fact, in December they were greater than in any exception of January of the last mentioned year. These two months, November and December, show an average shipment from the mines of a little in excess of 5,000,000 tons. We will take that as a monthly figure of production, and on that basis, as at the close of March the mines will have been in operation five full months from the strike, it is probable that they can have shipped 25,000,000 tons of coal. We will take the average labor cost per ton at \$1.25, and an increase of 10 per cent, on this would be 121/2 cents; 121/2 cents per ton increase on 25,000,000 tons makes \$3,125,000 as the back

pay which the miners are to receive. Now, what have the coal for their coal? Disregard the phenomenally high figures obtained by some of the independent operators, and allow that on an average the coal operators obtained only 50 cents a ton more on their coal of domestic sizes than they did in the previous year. Of their total dutput of 25,000,000 tons, allow that 60 per cent, was domestic coal which would mean 15,000,000 tons, and 50 cents a ton on that amount is \$7,500,000. Out of that the operators could pay the 10 per cent. increase of \$3,125,000 and still have \$4,375,000 left. Very plainly, the coal roads have been able to set aside sufficient funds to pay the demands which they must meet as the result of the findings of the arbitration commission. The public that has bought domestic sizes of coal has furnished them with the money; in fact, with more than twice as much as will be needed to foot the bills.

The Race War.

The United States weather office at Planola. Miss., has been closed. Recently the leading men of the place tarred and feathered the observer because he predicted the same kind of weather for whites and blacks, and rode him on a rail out of town. He appealed to the department and was told not to go back.

The President has been besought by members of Congress and others to order two kinds of weather predicted at Pianola, but he declines to truckle, as he terms it, to the mob element Feeling at Planola is very bitter. In that climate it is difficult to live without weather, and there is open talk of throw-

ing the Mississippi delegation to Senator Hanna in 1904. Odd Experience of a St. Louis Man.

Few heroes, in novels or out, have been put in such a curious situation as the St. Louis man who quietly allowed himself to be robbed by a pickpocket as he stood on the crowded platform of a trolley car. Pickpockets make it a point to be quiet themselves when busy, but one hardly expected to find that a conscious victim would stand by and allow his valuables to be without protest. This St. Louis looted man did it, and the reason was that he carried in a pocket of his coat a bottle containing an explosive of tremendous power and suddenness. Fate was kind, however, and later he was enabled to identify

Great Thing for South Bend.

the thief who worked upon his helplessness

Salt Lake Tribune.

Rochester Post-Express.

A factory employing fifteen hundred skilled watchmakers, and turning twelve hundred completed watches every day, is a factory that is worth while to town. This is what South bend, Ind., has just set in operation, Mr. Clement Studebaker, well known in Salt Lake City, pressing the button. Surely a factory with an output like that should have an important ne speech in the Senate chamber that was fect on the watch market, su better article at a cheaper arice.